YDOC

DATA LOGGER MANUAL

Your Data Our Care

Type ML-2012/2013/215/315

Low power 2G/3G data loggers

Title : User Manual ML-2012/2013/215/315 **Date** : 25-Aug-2015

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DATA LOGGER MANUAL

WARNING

THE FOLLOWING OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS ARE FOR USE BY QUALIFIED PERSONNEL ONLY. TO AVOID DAMAGE OR MALFUNCTION, DO NOT PERFORM ANY OPERATING OTHER THAN THAT CONTAINED IN THIS MANUAL. ANY OPERATOR SHOULD BE SKILLED WITH A TECHNCAL BACKGROUND BEFORE OPERATING THE DEVICE.

PREFACE

Congratulations!

With your purchase of an YDOC Low Power data logger with mobile network capabilities.

This manual describes the operation and (hardware) installation of the ML-2012/2013/215/315 Data logger.

The chapter *Getting Started* briefly describes the data logger, prepares you to install it, and tells you how to put it into operation.

The Chapter *Operating Basics* covers basic principles of operation of the data logger. The operating interface (menu) and the tutorial examples, rapidly help you to understand how your data logger operates.

The Chapter *Reference* teaches you how to perform specific tasks and provides a complete list of operating tasks and useful background information.

The Appendices provide a list with all available options, and other useful information.

We recommend you to read this manual carefully before installation of the data logger.

Warranty

All YDOC instruments are warranted for 3 years against defective materials and workmanship. Any questions with respect to the warranty mentioned above should be taken up with your YDOC Distributor.

DATA LOGGER MANUAL

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1 Product Description

The data logger is designed to retrieve, and store data from various sensors. This data is logged onto the embedded SD-card. Also the stored data can be send from the data logger to any remote computer you like. To use this feature, you need a valid SIM-card. Contact your local telecommunications supplier for more information on the SIM card you will need. The unit accepts various power sources, selectable by the different version types. The user should connect his sensor(s) of preference to the connector board of the device. Captured data can be stored, send, visualized and manipulated in many ways.

The data logger is a small, ultra low power, high-end data logger with built-in 2G/3G cellular-modem. This small data logger, is further provided with an internal temperature sensor, 2 GB micro SD-card and an SIM card slot. The logger can be powered by an internal 3.6 Volt Lithium battery that will last for years when the logger is configured in a low-power mode.

The ML-2012 2G data logger can acquire physical signals by 4 current loop inputs, 4 digital inputs. The ML-2013 2G data logger can acquire physical signals by 4 current loop inputs, 4 digital inputs and 2 hires amplified differential voltage inputs, which can be used to connect pyranometers or in combination with a stable excitation voltage to connect “Wheatstone resistive bridge sensors” like load cells. The ML-215 (2G) and ML-315 (3G) data logger can acquire physical signals by 2 current loop inputs, 2 voltage inputs, 1 resistance input and 2 digital inputs.

The data logger is provided with generic serial port drivers to capture measurements from ASCII, MODBUS/RTU, NMEA or SDI-12 sensors, custom drivers can be developed on request. External sensors can be powered by the data logger itself, to prevent them to consume power while the data logger is a sleep. The excitation voltage is switched off during sleep as well.

Its key features are;

- A maximum sample rate of 4 Hz,
- Recording length up to 2 GB,
- Four channel 12 bits A/D inputs
- One resistance input (**ML-215/315 only**)
- 2 digital inputs (**ML215/315**)
- 4 digital inputs (**ML-2012/13**)
- Two channels 16 bits differential A/D convertor for low voltage measurements (**ML-2013 only**),
- Internal micro SD-card with standard FAT-32 File system for easy use with a PC,
- Easy configuration by menu’s of embedded menu,
- Can be used with Windows XP, Vista and W7
- Low power / long Battery life (see specification sheet),
- Embedded 2G/3G modem for remote operation,
- Alarming by SMS and data delivery by e-Mail, FTP or TCP
- Internal voltage convertor for supplying 12 VDC power to the connected sensor(s),
- Stable excitation voltage to power Wheatstone bridged sensors (**ML-2013 only**),
- Firmware upgrade over the air for adding new features to your device.
- Remote configuration over the air, for adjusting your configuration from remote.

1.1 Models and Editions

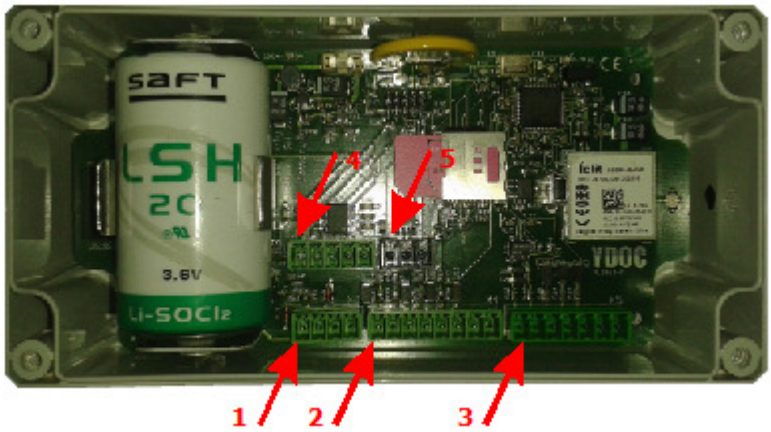
The following models and editions are available:

Code	Description	Remarks
ML-2012	Lithium powered 2G data logger in IP65 ABS enclosure with external antenna.	Lithium battery not included.
ML-2013	Lithium powered 2G data logger in IP67 enclosure with integrated antenna.	Lithium battery not included.
ML-2013-PV	As ML-2013, but with NiMH AA solar charger integrated in cover.	NiMH AA batteries not included.
ML-2013-DC	As ML-2013, but with 8 .. 30V DC-adapter and NiMH AA charger integrated in cover.	To connect the logger to an external VDC source.
ML-215ADS-LI	Lithium powered 2G data logger in IP67 enclosure with internal antenna.	Lithium battery not included.
ML-315ADS-LI	Lithium powered 3G data logger in IP67 enclosure with internal antenna.	Lithium battery not included.
ML-x15DS-LI **ML-x15AD-LI**	As ML-x15ADS-LI but without analog inputs As ML-x15ADS-LI but without serial port	
ML-x15TFT	As ML-x15ADS but with 3.5” color TFT	DC powered with backup battery
ML-x15xxx-PV	ML-x15xxx with NiMH AA solar charger integrated in cover.	NiMH AA batteries not included.
ML-x15xxx-DC	ML-x15xxx with 8 .. 30V DC-adapter and NiMH AA charger integrated in cover.	To connect the logger to an external VDC source.

The data logger will be supplied without pre-mounted cable glands, giving the user the freedom to choose the number and size of the glands them self to avoid water We recommend removing the PCB before drilling.

1.1.1 ML-2012

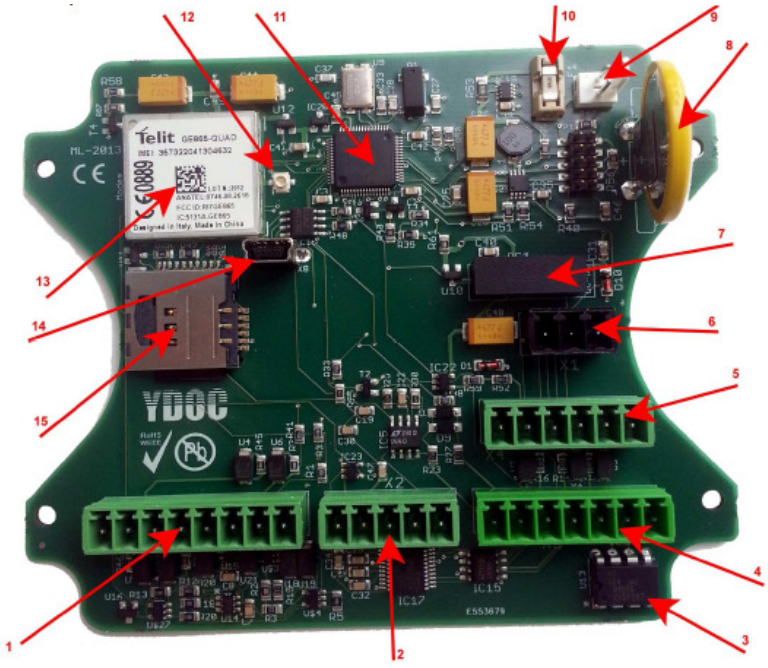
The IP65 ABS enclosure of the ML-2012 has a small form factor very suitable to be integrated inside an existing cabinet or the bucket of a rain gauge.



1) SDI-12 and power switch
2) Analog inputs
3) Digital inputs
4) RS232 connector
5) RS485 connector

1.1.2 ML-2013

The waterproof IP67 enclosure of the ML-2013 exists out of a casing and cover of glass fiber reinforced polyamide (PA66/GF20) with in between a silicon gasket. The ML-2013 can be used outdoors.

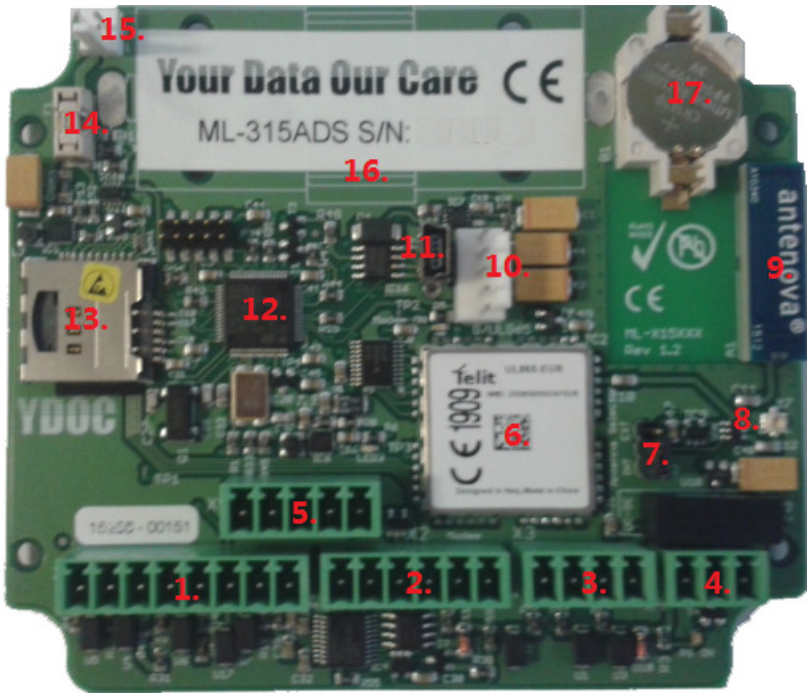


1) Analog inputs
2) RS232 connector
3) Excitation DC/DC convertor
4) Digital inputs
5) SDI-12, power switch and Excitation connector
6) RS485 connector
7) Power switch DC/DC convertor
8) RTC clock battery
9) Power supply connector (to cover)
10) Fuse
11) Processor
12) Antenna Connector
13) Quad Band Modem
14) USB Connector

15) SIM (2FF) & SD-card Holder

1.1.3 ML-215/315

The waterproof IP67 enclosure of the ML-2013 exists out of a casing of polycarbonates and a cover of glass fiber reinforced polyamide (PA66/GF20) with in between a silicon gasket. The ML-215/315 can be used outdoors.



1) Analog inputs
2) RS232/RS-485/SDI-12 connector
3) Digital inputs
4) 12V Power switch and alarm output
5) Accessory port (TFT, CAM, BT4.0, etc.)
6) 2G (ML-215) or 3G (ML-315) MODEM
7) Internal/External antenna selection jumper
8) U.FL connector for external antenna
9) Internal antenna
10) Connector for optional external waterproof USB connector
11) Internal USB connector
12) Processor
13) SIM (2FF) & SD-card Holder
14) Fuse
15) 3V6 power supply connector (to PV or DC cover)
16) D-Size 3.7V Lithium battery holder (ML-x15xxx-LI only)
17) RTC clock battery

2 Getting started

2.1 Vibration

At all times the data logger must be protected against vibrations. These vibrations can harm the performance of the data logger. Especially the real time clock can be harmed by long-lasting vibrations

2.1.1 Do's and Don'ts

Do's

- Always provide a dry and clean environment when you open the case of a data logger,
- When you open the case, use a Philips screwdriver of 2mm for loosening the screws,
- Protect the data logger against mechanical stress and vibrations

Don'ts

- Don't try to use a plain screwdriver for loosening the screws, you will damage the screws,
- Avoid touching the PCB directly.

2.2 Inserting the SIM-card

The wireless data functions will only work when an activated SIM, with a valid subscription is placed in the data logger. In the menu the configuration and network settings must also mach to those supplied by the SIM card provider. The pin code of the SIM card must be removed prior to insertion in the data logger. To prevent problems with the SIM card it can be inserted in a mobile phone or 2G/3G data modem. In a Mobile phone or 2G/3G modem the 2G/3G, SMS and GSM data functionality can be tested.

When you have obtained a 2FF SIM-card, you can insert it into the SIM-card-holder.

Beware:

- Remove the PIN code (this can be done with the use of a mobile phone),
- Check the settings of your mobile provider,
- Check the settings for communicating via FTP / Email / Native TCP,
- Check the capability of data communication for your service-provider,
- Make sure the SIM-card is installed correctly, and not upside down. The Oblique side of the card should be visible. (see picture).
- Installation of the SIM card needs to be done in a clean and dry environment.
- Avoid contact with the electronic parts around the SIM card.
- Remove power before changing or inserting a SIM card.
- The same applies to the SD-card.

ESD Attention: Although the data logger is designed to withstand certain amounts of electrostatic discharge, it is advised to avoid discharged risks. Especially when the housing is open and the electronic parts are exposed. Please do not touch the PCB if you don't have to. It is strongly recommended to use an earthed wrist-band when touching the PCB.

The data logger must be handled with care and never exposed to ESD discharges. When installing a sensor or other wiring, make sure there is no power on both devices. ESD discharges could cause invisible damage. This endangers long term stability and proper operation.

2.3 Power on for the First time

In the factory the data logger is programmed with the necessary system information. This information is viewable in the menu. The data logger is ready to use out of the box if the preparations are checked.

- SIM card is inserted,
- SD-card is inserted,
- Internal battery, or mains power is connected
- Antenna is connected.

Next, connect your sensors, please consult your sensor's manual for wiring.

2.4 Connect to a PC

OS compatibility: The data logger can be connected to any PC with USB 2.0 running on Microsoft Windows XP, Windows Vista or Windows 7

Installation procedure for the internal USB adapter for Windows XP is given on the CD.

3 Operating Basics

3.1 Configuration menu

The data logger can be configured by means of terminal emulation software like 'hyper terminal'. Our own terminal emulation software 'YDOC-terminal' can be downloaded from **www.your-data-our-care.com**

The menu is comprehensive and easy to use. For each different sensor the same approach is used. Below, one example is given to fully understand the operation of the menu. The example takes you through a configuration from start to final stage. Only a few menu-items are used in this example, for a complete overview of all menu-items, see chapter Reference. All menu items use the same approach which is explained in this example. This example explains only the configuration of the firmware, NOT the wiring. For wiring information see the reference.

Example:

Let's Configure a ML-2013 for operation with the following:

- Analog pressure transmitter 4 .. 20mA
- CT2X conductivity / temperature sensor (INW)
- FTP data output
- EMAIL data output

Connect the logger to a free USB port on your computer and open with a terminal emulator the virtual COM-port (e.g. COM7) as assigned by Windows to the logger. The first time Windows will ask (if not already installed) for an USB-driver, which can be downloaded from our website as well.

When the terminal emulator has opened the COM-port, press:
`<Ctrl>A<Shift>M<Ctrl>D` to enter the configuration menu.

You'll see a screen similar to this:

Running
Configuration Menu ML-2013 Logger Version 1.6 Build 1

```
[0] Run
[1] Date & Time          >> 2013/07/05 12:58:21
[2] System Information   >> 3002389
[3] Configuration Setup  >> Brasil
[4] Configuration Review
[5] Maintenance
>
```

First we like to give this data logger appropriate identification codes.
So, press 3 <Configuration Setup>

You'll see this screen:

First Rename your Device by Selecting option 1 (General Settings)

```
Configuration Setup

[0] Exit
[1] General settings  >> YDOC
[2] Modem settings
[3] NTP Time update   >> Not Used
[4] Alarm SMS         >> Not Used
[5] SMS Commands      >> Not Used
[6] Internal sensors  >> Not Used
[7] Analog sensors    >> Not Used
[8] Digital sensor    >> Not Used
[9] GSM signal sensor >> Not Used
[A] Serial port 1     >> Not Used
[B] Serial port 2     >> Not Used
[C] FTP output        >> Not Used
[D] TCP output        >> Not Used
[E] Email output      >> Not Used
>
```

After selecting "General Settings" the screen will look like this:

```
General settings

[0] Exit
[1] System Name                        >> YDOC
[2] Data logging interval              >> Normal 00:01:00; Alarm Not Used
[3] Direct Data output on Data Alarm >> Off
[4] Deployment date and time           >> 2013/07/05 20:17:42
[5] Time zone                          >> 2
[T] SD-card test                       >> Passed
>
```

< General settings>

1. Press 1 and enter the name of your preference
2. Choose your data logging interval. We used 10 minutes, and NO Alarming.
3. Enter the deployment date & time. This can be a time in the future when logger should start working. We will use the actual date & time to start right away.
4. Exit and save changes.
5. Now, the overall configuration is setup and we proceed with the configuration of the sensors and data output.

Next type 7 for Analog sensors

```
Analog sensors

[0] Exit
[1] Port 1 (mA)        >> Not Used
[2] Port 2 (mA)        >> Not Used
[3] Port 3 (mA)        >> Not Used
[4] Port 4 (mA)        >> Not Used
[5] Port 5 (mV)        >> Not Used
[6] Port 4 (mV)        >> Not Used
[T] Analog input test >> Passed
>
```

Choose 1 for Port 1 (mA) and the next screen will appear:

```
Analog sensor

[0] Exit
[1] Name                                >> Analog
[2] Sensor power switch                 >> Disabled
[3] Sample interval                     >> Normal 00:00:01; Alarm Not Used
[4] Port mode                           >> 4-20 mA
[5] Parameter                           >> Analog 1
[6] Parameter value at 4mA              >> 0 units
[7] Parameter value at 20mA             >> 100 units
[8] Determine linear conversion function (2 calibration points)
[9] Determine linear offset only (1 calibration point)

[R] Remove
>
```

1. Assign a name to the sensor (option 1: Name)
2. Set the power switch to enabled and enter the warm-up time. (the power switch will supply the sensor with 12 Volts, and will be activated the time you specify, before a measurement is taken)
3. Set the sample interval. We use 10 seconds, to quickly check the sensor's operation. A high range sample interval is no problem for the battery-life, because the sensor will sleep until its data logging interval is reached. So don't be modest with the sample interval. It gives you great comfort.
4. Set the parameter name.
5. Set both minimum (option 6) and maximum (option 7) values of your sensor at 4mA and at 20mA. If you don't know those values you could determine the scaling by measuring two calibration points (option 8). Those calibration points don't have to be at the sensors absolute minimum and maximum, but just two different points within the range of the sensor. (e.g. a measurement at 1m water level and a measurement at 2m water level, while the sensors range is 0..10m)
6. If necessary option 9 can be used to perform an offset correction by measuring a single calibration point.
7. Save and Exit

Your screen will look similar to the one underneath:

```
Analog sensor

[0] Exit
[1] Name                                >> Upperstream
[2] Sensor power switch                 >> Enabled; Warm up time 00:00:01
[3] Sample interval                     >> Normal 00:00:10; Alarm Not Used
[4] Port mode                           >> 4-20 mA
[5] Parameter                           >> Water level
[6] Parameter value at 4mA              >> 0 m
[7] Parameter value at 20mA             >> 10 m
[8] Determine linear conversion function (2 calibration points)
[9] Determine linear offset only (1 calibration point)

[R] Remove
>
```

Now we add the CT2X to the system:

Go to menu-option A <serial port 1> => RS 485 sensors

```
RS485 Sensors

[0] Exit
[1] Generic MODBUS/RTU
[2] INW CT2X
[3] INW DO
[4] INW PT2X type A
[5] INW PT2X type B
[6] INW PT12
[7] INW TempHion
[8] OMC506
>
```

Choose the INW CT2X (option 2)

Your screen should look like this:

```
INW CT2X sensor

[0] Exit
[1] Name                >> INW CT2X
[2] Port settings       >> Port 1; 38400 Baud; RS485; Address 1
[3] Sensor power switch >> Disabled
[4] Sample interval     >> Normal 00:00:10; Alarm Not Used
[5] Temperature         >> Temperature
[6] Pressure            >> Pressure
[7] Conductivity        >> Not Used
[8] Conductivity nLF    >> Not Used
[9] Salinity            >> Not Used

[R] Remove
>
```

Multiple CT2X sensors can be connected to an RS485 bus so you need to specify its address (assuming 1 in this example). This sensor is a multiple parameter sensor, so please specify which you want to log.

Attention:

Because this is a digital sensor, it takes a little bit more time to measure than an analog sensor. So don't set the sample interval of digital sensors too short. 1 second is possible, but probably not ¼ sec. Just to be sure we choose 10 sec. Consult the manual of your digital sensor and check the response time. The sample-interval must be larger than the response time of the sensor.

Now your sensors are added to the configuration of the ML-2012/13.

Next thing is the setup of the data outputs.

Before that, we have to configure the general modem settings for GPRS operation. Consult your GPRS-provider for the correct local settings. In the reference, a table is included with some international GPRS-providers and their settings. These settings might have been changed.

Go to Menu-option 2 <Modem settings>

```
Modem settings

[0] Exit
[1] Modem during sleep   >> Off
[2] Frequency selection
[3] Provider selection
[4] APN Acces point      >> internet
[5] APN User name        >> kpn
[6] APN Password         >> kpn
[7] Dial-in Autorisation >> Off
[S] GSM Signal strength  >> Passed
[T] APN Login test       >> Not Done
>
```

Now we can setup the FTP, TCP and Email output

Therefore go to menu-option:
-C Ftp Output.
-D Tcp output
-E Email output

Enter your server-settings.

It should look like this:

Email settings

```
[0] Exit
[1] Name                 >> Email
[2] Send interval        >> Normal 01:00:00; Alarm Not Used
[3] Send delay           >> Not Used
[4] SMTP Server          >> smtp.provider.com
[5] SMTP Port            >> 25
[6] User name            >> rehbal
[7] Password             >> ********
[8] Originator address   >> r.kleine@provider.com
[9] Destination address >> your@provider.com
[A] Subject              >> YDOC upperstream
[R] Remove
[T] EMAIL test           >> Not Done
>
```

Beware:
Some providers strictly check the Originator address. So make sure this address is valid.

Now perform an Email test and check if it is working right.

It is strongly recommended to include some internal sensors in the configuration, because of the monitoring of the performance of the data logger itself. Most users like to keep track of the battery-life for example.

Go To menu-option 6 <internal sensors>

```
Internal sensors

[0] Exit
[1] Name                    >> Internal
[2] Sample interval         >> Normal 00:00:01; Alarm Not Used
[3] Battery Capacity (mAh) >> 17000
[4] Battery replaced        >> Yes
[5] Rest Capacity           >> Rest Capacity
[6] Rest Power              >> Not Used
[7] Processor Temperature   >> Processor Temperature
[8] Voltage                 >> Voltage
[9] Current                 >> Not Used
[A] Max Current             >> Not Used
[B] Min Current             >> Not Used
[C] Average Current         >> Not Used
[D] Free Disk Space         >> Not Used
[E] Operating Cycle         >> Not Used
[F] Free Disk Space         >> Not Used

[R] Remove
>
```

A sample interval of 1 second is fine. All internal sensors are very fast.
Set the “Battery Replaced” to “Yes”, only when you installed a new battery.
Select the items you like to be informed about.
See the reference for a complete description of the items.

Now your data logger is configured and ready to use.
To check your wiring and sensors, you can evaluate the actual values.
To see them press: `<Ctrl>A<Shift>V<Ctrl>D`

The result should be like this:

```
13/07/05 14:22:04 Actual Values ML-2012/13 Logger Version 1.6 Build 1
AIN1    Waterlevel                  -25             meters MSL
TMP     Temperature                 20.2            C
PRS     Pressure                    0.2             psi
RCi     Rest Capacity               100             %
PTi     Processor Temperature       57.4            C
Vi      Voltage                     3.6             V
Ci      Current                     82              mA
```

4 Reference

4.1 Principle of Operation

Your YDOC data logger is capable of collecting and storing data of multiple sensors. To accomplish this, many tasks are performed. These “tasks” are scheduled and executed on their specified time. The timing of this process is very important and is determined by the internal scheduler. This scheduler keeps track of all the internal states of the various tasks and assigns processor time to the different tasks. Each task is executed on its own interval. To understand more about this, Fist we explain the different intervals.
There are three different intervals:

1) Sample Interval
2) Data Log Interval
3) Send Interval

4.1.1 Sample interval

The sample interval is the interval on which a sample from the sensor is taken (expected). So, measurements from sensors are done at the sample interval. The sample interval is valid ONLY when the device is in the active state. When the data logger is in sleep-mode, the tasks, triggered by the sample interval will NOT execute.

4.1.2 Data logging interval

This interval determines when a data value, obtained by the sample interval-task, is stored onto the SD-card. This type of interval is ALWAYS valid. So, even when the data logger is in sleep-mode, it will wake up when the Data logging Interval has reached its count.

4.1.3 Send Interval

The send interval determines the interval on which data is send, via the internal modem. This interval is ALWAYS valid, even if the data logger is in sleep-mode.

4.1.4 Example

Let’s evaluate the following settings of the data logger:

- Sample Interval: 5 seconds
- Data Log Interval: 10 minutes
- Send Interval: 3 hours

When the configuration is ready and the user disconnects the USB-Cable;
1. Data logger is switched into sleep-mode, and current draw is reduced to a minimum level.
2. The Sample interval of 5 seconds is discarded, because this interval is only active when the data logger is NOT in sleep-mode. So nothing happens until the Data Log interval has reached his count. (So this happens on 0, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 minutes every hour)
3. When the Data Log Interval count has reached his count, the data logger will awake from the sleep mode, and will take a sample and stores the data on the SD-card. When the sample is taken, the data

logger goes into sleep-mode again. This is repeated, until the time has matched the Send interval. So, in this example, this is 3 hours.

4. When Data Send interval is reached, the data logger will wake-up, and starts to send the previously collected data (stored on the SD-card) to the server. So, in this example, every 10 minutes a sample is taken, and every 3 hours, 18 samples are send.

Note: So, the data logger does not perform any averaging. Even if the sample interval is much faster than the data log interval, only one sample is stored.
The use of the sample interval is for evaluating proper behavior of the system, while the USB is connected. Because in that case, the sample interval is valid, and the user can observe the value's obtained from the sensor in real time. In this case, the user can evaluate these values every 5 seconds.

4.2 SDI-12

The **ML-2012/13** is provided with an SDI-12 port. This port is connected to port 2 and is shared with the normal RS232 operation. This means that the user has to select whether he wants to use RS232 *or* SDI-12.

The **ML-215/315** (except the ML-x15AD) is provided with and SDI-12 port as well, but it is shared with the RS-232 and RS-485 port.

When SDI-12 is selected, it acts like a SDI-12 recorder and its specific SDI-12 commands are embedded in the driver of the input-sensor. So the user can easily select his sensor and specify its SDI-12-adress. For more information see the description of you SDI-12 sensor.

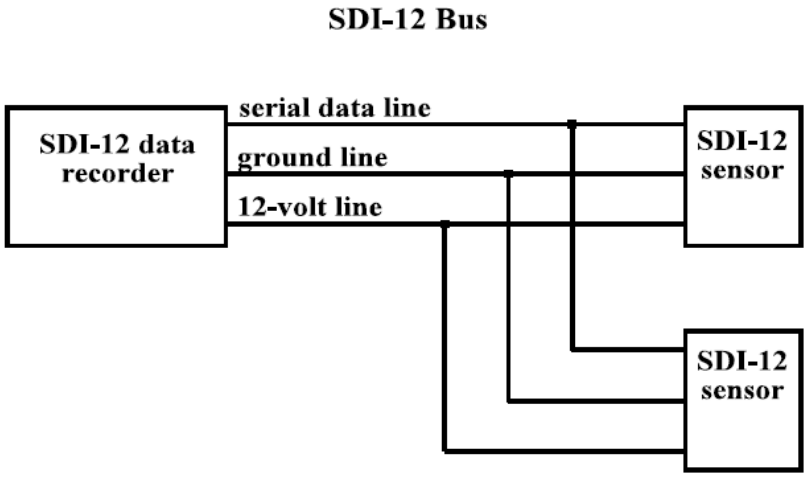
4.2.1 SDI-12 Hardware

The SDI-12 standard is a very commonly used interface-standard in the USA. In Europe, it is rarely used. The signal levels are quite different from those of RS232 and RS485. So, you cannot connect a SDI-12 sensor to a RS232 or RS485 port, it won't work. The use of convertors between RS232/485 and SDI-12 is discouraged, because of the high pricing of the convertors and the bad performance (see note).

4.2.2 SDI-12 Wiring

The SDI-12 electrical interface uses the SDI-12 bus to transmit serial data between SDI-12 data recorders and sensors. The SDI-12 bus is the cable that connects multiple SDI-12 devices. This is a cable with three conductors:

1) a serial data line, 2) a ground line and 3) a 12VDC line



The wiring length between a sensor and the data-recorder must not exceed 60 meters. The maximum number of sensor connected to a SDI-12 bus is limited to 10. The data logger is protected against transients on the SDI-12 bus.

4.2.3 SDI-12 Baud Rate and Frame Format

The baud rate for SDI-12 is 1200. Frame format is as follows:

1 start bit
7 data bits, least significant bit transmitted first
1 parity bit, even parity
1 stop bit

Note:

SDI-12 is a half-duplex protocol, so the data-recorder has to switch between transmitting and receiving. A convertor from RS232 ⇔ SDI-12, must perform this task. However, it is not aware of the exact timing of the protocol. Therefore it uses fixed (or configurable) delays to switch between Tx and Rx. After each byte send by the convertor, it waits, during the fixed delay, for another character, and if it doesn't arrive, it switches to Rx. The intelligence needed to perform these tasks is mostly done by a microcontroller inside the convertor, that's the main reason for its high pricing. This method is doing the job for most cases, but it is not as good as a real SDI-12 port. The real SDI-12 port is aware of the exact protocol-timings and after the last character it switches to RX-mode immediately, without the delay. Therefore no replies are missing. Your YDOC data logger has a true SDI-12 port.

For more information on the SDI-12 protocol: see www.sdi-12.org

4.3 RS232

Your ML-2012/13 comes with 2 RS232 ports, capable of baud rates of up to 115200 bps (230400 bps on request). The ports are: port 1 and port 2. Port one is shared with the RS-485 port and port 2 is shared with the SDI-12 port. The user can choose any combination he likes, as long as he is using only one at a time. (e.g. you cannot share RS232 and RS485 one the same port). If a user needs RS232 and RS485 simultaneously, he needs to setup Port 2 also.

The ML-215/315 (except the ML-x15AD) comes with one RS-232 port, which is shared with SDI-12 or RS-485

RS232 is a widely spread interface standard, which uses 3 wires (minimum) for data communication. It is a so called asymmetric interface, that uses one wire for Tx, one for Rx and one for ground. It is called asymmetrical, because it uses only one wire per signal. Therefore it's susceptible for interference, and hence, the maximum cable length is limited to 15meters.

Please keep in mind these limitation when you design your system.

RS232 is not a bus system, and therefore it is only allowed for one device to be connected to a RS232 port. So, the maximum number of serial devices to connect to your ML-2012/13 is 2. RS232 sensors should be connected to the data logger with their signals crossed. That is Rx ⇔ Tx.

We strongly recommend using RS485 instead of RS232, when cable length exceeds the 15m.

4.4 RS485

RS485 is a serial bus-system, which uses 3 wires for its communication. It uses a "differential balanced line", which can span relatively large distances (up to 4000 feet (1200 m)). A rule of thumb is that the speed in bit/s multiplied by the length in meters should not exceed 10^8. Thus a 50 meter cable should not signal faster than 2 Mbit/s.

Instead of RS232, RS485 is capable of communicating with more than one device. After all, it is a bus-system.

RS485 sensors are called "slaves" and must have their unique address. The data logger acts as a master and retrieves the information from the slaves. Only one slave can respond to the requests of the master at a time.

To set up your RS485 sensor for use with the data logger, make sure that the address is programmed correctly, and that the sensor address is unique.

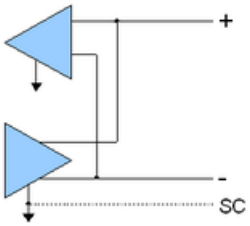


Figure 1: RS485 Wiring

RS485 is often used with MODBUS/RTU-sensors, and is less susceptible for Electrical interference than RS232.

Your ML-2012/13 has one RS485 port which is capable of driving multiple sensors (maximum amount of sensors depends on specs from the manufacturer of the sensor, a practical figure is 10. The maximum amount of slaves, defined by EIA/RS485 is 32). For the exact number of sensors you can connect to your ML-2012/13 see chapter Firmware Driver limitations

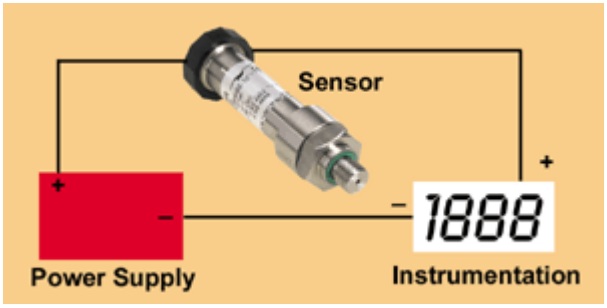
We recommend using twisted pair cable to connect to the sensors.

4.5 Analog Inputs (4..20mA)

The ML-2012/13 is equipped with four and the ML-215/315-ADS/TFT with two analog mA 12 bits AD-Conversion inputs. The input signal must be a 4..20 mA current loop. The impedance of the system is 150 ohms.

4.5.1 Loop Powered Devices

Some devices don't need a power supply, but take their power from the current loop. But the primary circuit of the data logger does NOT provide power for this. In this case, you need the power switch to provide the energy for the current-loop. Consult the manual of the loop-powered device you like to connect, and use the positive side of the power switch for the power supply. In most cases the data logger is connected to a device with an active output signal, so there will be no problems connecting it. If you have questions about interfacing your device with our data logger, contact your YDOC-dealer.



4.5.2 Potentiometer Input (MLx15-XXX only)

The MLx15-XXX Models are equipped with a potentiometer input. This inputs acts as a voltage input, but it uses passive sensors only. It is designed especially for potentiometers, like the ones in winddirection meters and angle meters. This input is connected to the internal ADC directely and is translated into a 0 % - 100% value. The user has to connect the potentiometer between Vref and ground. The MLx15-xxx models has a Vref output for that. (Terminal X1.8) Because of the fact of the potentiometer is connected between Vref an ground, the ADC value will always be the full range (0..4095) INDEPENDENT of the value of the connected potentiometer. So, all types and all values of potentiometers are supported.

Although all values are supported,we strongly recommend to use high values only. This is because the lower values are draining more power from the datalogger. Values between 100K and 4M7 are recommended.

4.5.3 Analog Inputs (0 .. 10 V)

The MLx15-xxx is equipped with two analog 0 .. 10 V 12 bits AD-Conversion inputs. The input signal must be a dc signal which must not exceed 10 Volts. The user can adopt a higher voltage level if he uses external resistors. This is done by a simple voltage divider. However this possibility offers a flexible way to expand the range of the instrument, this is NOT covered in this manual, and the user may not seek for support from YDOC on this topic.

4.6 Analog Differential Inputs (ML-2013 only)

The ML-2013 Data logger has, besides the four 12 bits analog current inputs, also two additional Differential 16 bits voltage inputs. These inputs are very sensitive and particularly suitable for measuring signals from load cells.

4.6.1 Differential input ports theory of operation

Differential inputs are very convenient for measuring differential or floating signals. The performance of a differential input is much better than a normal, single ended one, especially with small mV signals. Therefore, the differential inputs on the ML-2013 are very suitable for measuring load cells, pyranometers and other low-level mV output sensors. A differential input consists of a negative (-) and a positive (+) input. The voltage difference between these two inputs is the signal to be measured.

4.6.2 Common mode noise rejection

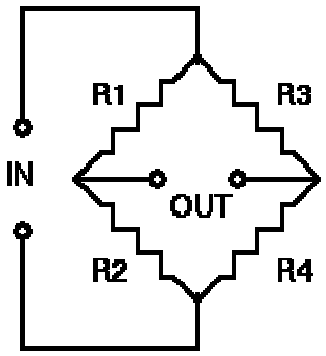
One of the major advantages over a single ended input is the common mode noise rejection. It “removes” practically all noise that is present on the input signal. Especially with long cables, noise is always present on the leads. Since the input acts like a differential amplifier, the noise on the negative input is subtracted from the noise on the positive input. What is left is the sensor-signal.

4.6.3 Using Load Cells With the ML-2013

The ML2013 is very suitable for connecting load cells and other resistive elements. A load cell acts as a bridge of Wheatstone and is a very sensitive and precise passive component.

4.6.4 Bridge of Wheatstone

The bridge of Wheatstone (the principle of operation of a load cell) is a circuit, consisting of 4 resistors. Below a circuit is given:



Given, all R’s are the same the output voltage will be 0 Volts. In practice, one of the resistors is replaced by a variable resistor (often a strain gauge) . By varying the resistance of this resistor, the bridge will be “unbalanced” and there will be an output Voltage, other than 0 Volts. To enable the circuit, the bridge has to be powered by a very stable reverence Voltage, often called “Excitation Voltage”. The ML2013 has an Excitation output for this purpose.

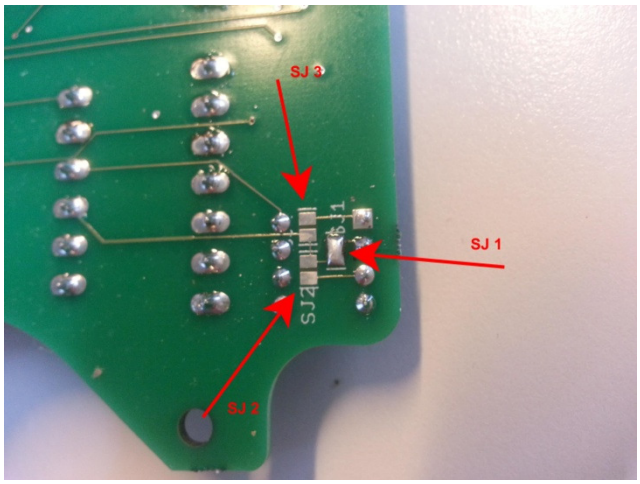
4.6.5 Excitation Output.

The ML-2013 has an Excitation output for powering load cells, or other devices. It is a single output with a fixed precision voltage output. This Excitation output is driven by the Power Switch of the ML-2013.The default, fixed, Excitation Voltage is 5.000 Volts. For most load cells, this is OK. However, if the user wishes another value, it can be selected by selecting 3 soldering jumpers on the bottom side of the board.

Here is how to set the jumpers for the correct Excitation Voltage:

Excitation Voltage Configuration			
SJ1	**SJ2**	**SJ3**	**Voltage**
Open	Closed	Open	2.500 V
Closed	Open	Open	5.000 V
Open	Closed	Open	7.500 V

The default excitation is 5.000 V



4.6.6 Analog Differential input 5

Analog input 5 is a Differential input with a build-in user selectable input-amplifier. Therefore channel 5 has a user selectable range. The user can set the range of the input according to his preferences. This is done by adjusting the so called “port mode” The Ranges are given in the table underneath:

Input 5 ranges	
Port mode	**Voltage**
0	0 .. 250mV
1	0 .. 500mV
3	0 .. 1000mV
4	0 .. 2000mV

4.6.7 Analog Differential input 6

Analog input 6 is the most sensitive differential input of the ML-2013. With exception of this sensitivity, the channel is similar to channel 5.

Input 6 ranges	
Port mode	**Voltage**
0	0 .. 10mV
1	0 .. 20mV
3	0 .. 40mV
4	0 .. 80mV

4.6.8 Calibration of Differential inputs

The Differential inputs are calibrated at the factory. This calibration is a so called 1 point zero offset calibration. With this type of calibration, only the value at zero is adjusted. For input 5 this is very accurate, it will be < 0.05 %. For an application that requires an even higher accuracy, the user can and should do a user – overall calibration.

4.6.9 Overall Calibration

This type of calibration is offered to the user to get the most accurate readings possible. This type of calibration is a two point’s calibration.

How it works:

The user can enter 2 pre-defined data values into the ML2013. This is very convenient for i.e. Scales. For example, the user has a standard load of 1 kg and one of 10 kg. He starts the calibration procedure, and starts with the 1.0 kg load. The data logger, now, adapts the 1 kg and stores this value. Again with the 10.0 kg load, it adjusts the scale to 10.0 kg and stores the settings. Now, the logger will calculate a linear function between the two points. Note that all deviations in the sensor or the load are compensated from now on. With this type of calibration an accuracy of < 0.01 % is possible.

Note: *for Channel six, with the enhanced pre-amplifier, this overall calibration is a must do. It is not sufficient to only use the factory calibration. The factory calibration for this input is < 0.5%.*

4.7 Digital inputs

The **ML-2012/13** is equipped with 4 and the **ML-215/315** with 2 digital inputs. These inputs are interrupt-driven what means that they activate the data logger to wake up when sleeping, and that a signal-change on the input is never missed. So, these inputs are ideal to use for counting events (like the pulses from an energy-meter or a rain gage), or to set an Alarm state (e.g. level or float switch). The signal level needs to be zero volts and 3.6 volts ("0"level and "1" level). The inputs are "5 Volts tolerant" So standard 5 Volts signals are also OK. Any other voltage needs to be adapted to the right range, before connecting. The user can select whether the input has to be "pull-up" or "pull down"

4.7.1 Pull up type

The pull up type of input means that there is an internal resistor mounted between the input and the Vcc Power supply. So, when NO signal is connected, the input will be logical high. This type of inputs is very convenient for use with "open collector" systems or "NPN outputs"

4.7.2 Pull down type

The pull up type of input means that there is an internal resistor mounted between the input and the ground. So, when NO signal is connected, the input will be logical low. This type of inputs is very convenient for use with "active output" systems or "PNP outputs"

4.8 Coil input

Input #4 (**ML-2012/13 only**) is a special digital input. It is a so called "coil input". This is a very sensitive digital input. From point of functionality, the input is exact the same as the other inputs, but electrically there are differences.
While the normal digital ports use the 0, 5 Volts levels (or 0, 3.6 Volts) the coil input uses very low signal levels, of only a couple of millivolts. This input is used for devices with this "energy less" system.

Attention: The coil input of the ML2012/13 is so sensitive that a short piece of unconnected wire is enough to let the ML-2012/13 "pick up" signals from the environment. Be aware of this, and use a shielded cable. The reception of RF-signals can lead to problems with the performance of the system. The coil-input can demand very much processing power, in case of reception of RF-signals.

The coil input is very convenient when used with water meters with a passive coil output.

4.9 Alarming

In some circumstances, normal data-logging is not sufficient for managing your process. For keeping track of certain, often critical, conditions, the data logger is equipped with direct alarming options. Alarming-limits and hysteresis are used to manage these special events. The table below shows the different types of alarming-limits.

Alarm Limit	Description	Remarks
Low-Low	Alarm level for lowest value	This alarm level is reached when the data logger encounters a value which is lower than the low-low Limit, this is the 2nd and most urgent state of alarming. This type of alarming is used for very rare and critical conditions. (often called STOP level)
Low	Alarm level for low value	This alarm level is reached when the data logger encounters a value which is Lower than the Low Limit, but Higher than the Low-Low Limit. This is the first stage of alarming. (often called WARNING level)
High	Alarm level for high value	This alarm level is reached when the data logger encounters a value which is higher than the high Limit, but lower than the High-High Limit. This is the first stage of alarming. (often called WARNING level)
High-High	Alarm level for highest value	This alarm level is reached when the data logger encounters a value which is higher than the high-high Limit, this is the 2nd and most urgent state of alarming. This type of alarming is used for very rare and critical conditions (often called STOP level).

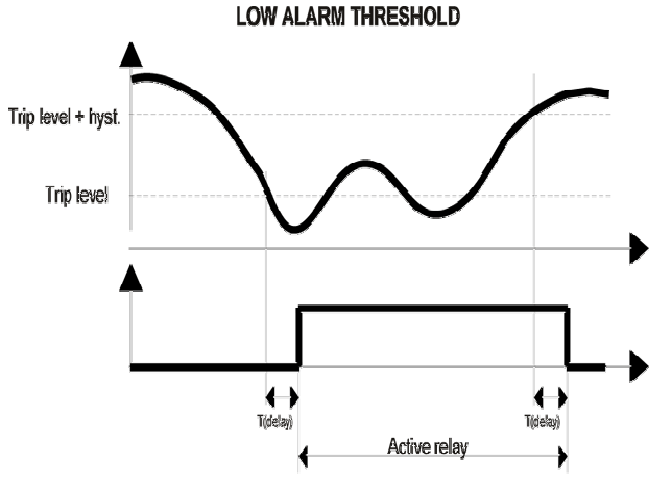
4.9.1 Alarming - principal of operation

When a data logger is running and a measurement is out of boundary, the data logger will immediately switch over the alarm sample interval. So the first time a –out of boundary-value will be detected is at the normal data-log interval and from this moment on, the data logger will increase its sample interval to the alarm-sample interval. The “alarm sample delay” determines what happens next. If this value is equal to zero, action is taken immediately. If the sample interval delay is 1, the logger will wait for one more alarming cycle upon taking action. If the alarm interval delay is 2, it will take 2 cycles, etc.
When this alarm-state is entered, the data logger will add the ‘*A’ data modifier to the data-records. The user has the following options for the requested action:

1) Alarm log (log a alarm level)
2) Alarm SMS (send an SMS to cell phone)
3) Alarm Email
4) Alarm TCP
5) Alarm FTP

So, when the conditions of alarming are met (data value out of bounds and the alarm sample delay is expired) one or more of these actions can take place.

Note: The alarm log is a log of synoptically data into an S-record. The data modifier *A is automatically placed into the D-records.



So, the entry of an alarm state is NOT affected by a hysteresis. Hysteresis is only used for switching back to the normal mode. The amount of hysteresis has an effect on the “sensibility” of the alarming.
It is strongly advised to use a certain amount of hysteresis to prevent from multiple alarming warnings.
The amount of hysteresis is determined by experience and information from the sensor.

4.10 Firmware Upgrade

The data logger is equipped with a boot loader, which enables the firmware upgrade feature.
Firmware upgrading allows a user to overwrite the internal firmware of the data logger with a (newer) updated version of the firmware. Firmware upgrading can be done by using:

- USB connection
- Wireless via 2G/3G
- Via Comport

4.10.1 When to use Firmware upgrades

Normally, a user never uses this feature, as long as he is satisfied with the performance of the system.
In time however, the need for additional features may arise. For example, a new serial sensor is introduced on the market and a customer wants to connect this sensor to the ML-2012/13. When YDOC has extended the firmware to support that sensor, a new version of the firmware is released. After the user has performed the firmware upgrade, his “old” ML-2012/13, now supports the new sensor. Normally, when the system is running fine, and no additional requests exists, we recommend NOT to perform a firmware-upgrade.

4.10.2 Firmware upgrade procedure

How to perform a firmware upgrade:

- First download the latest version of the firmware from your YDOC-Dealer.
- Use the menu and select the option “Maintenance”.
- Follow instructions from the menu.
- Use “Y-Modem protocol” to send the new firmware to the data logger.
- When these steps are completed, the new firmware is active.

We recommend the use of the USB-connection over the wireless function. This is because of possible drop outs in communication. When a firmware upgrade procedure is interrupted, the upgrade will fail, but the unit continues to operate, with the previous version. The USB- connection is faster and more reliable.

4.10.3 Firmware upgrade over the air

It is also possible to perform a firmware upgrade over the air. For this you must use the software-package "terminal link". It allows you to modify or upgrade your data logger from remote. For more information consult your local ydoc dealer.

4.10.4 Firmware Driver limitations

The data logger is equipped with various drivers, for several tasks. The number of total drivers is limited to 16. This means you can choose maximum 16 drivers from all the drivers available. Each driver can handle (collect or send) a number of parameters. The total number of parameters is limited to 64. So, theoretically, the data logger can handle up to 16 sensors with each 4 parameters. But in this case there is no output possible. In most cases two or three drivers are needed for minimum operation (internal driver, tcp output-driver, or email-driver). When a user has an additional analog sensor, it will take a driver as well.

Example:
A user wants to connect a large number of INW CT2X sensors to an ML-2013. This sensor measures temperature and conductivity. So each sensor "uses" two parameters. Also he likes to send the data via FTP, and he enables the following internal sensors: Rest Capacity, Battery Voltage, and Current. So, besides the Sensor drivers there are 2 drivers needed:

- Internal Driver
- Output Driver

So the maximum number of Sensor-drivers is: 16 – 2 = 14
So there are 14 Sensor-drivers left for use with the CT2x sensors.
The total number of parameters is: 14 * 2 + 3= 31
So the number of parameters is no problem (31 < 64)
He can connect 14 CT2X sensors max.

4.10.5 Power Switch Limitations

The Power Switch is capable of powering sensors up to 200 mA. The output voltage is 12 Volts DC.

4.10.6 Modem

The modem inside the ML-2012, ML-2013 and ML-215 is capable of GPRS and GSM communications. It has quad band support, so it can be used worldwide. For selecting the proper frequency band, use the "modem settings" in the configuration menu. In most cases GPRS communication is requested, so use a GPRS enabled SIM-card to inhibit this operation. Consult your local telecom provider for the right SIM-Card and – settings. If GSM communication is requested, use a GSM-DATA subscription. GSM communication is suitable for modem dial in communication. We strongly advise to activate this option in the SIM cards used in the logger. This is often used to re-configure a logger, remotely, or to monitor actual values. In most cases, normal GPRS communication is sufficient for the operation of the data logger.

The modem inside the ML-315 is capable of 3G communication and is available for the EMEA, APAC and NA regions.

4.10.7 Modem Firmware Upgrade

The modem inside the data logger is equipped with the latest firmware-version available. There is no need for upgrading the software, even in the near future we don't expect this to be needed. But just in the unlikely event of the need of a modem firmware, it is possible to do so. This can be done with the modem mounted on the board (in circuit programming). The procedure of upgrading modem firmware is not covered in this manual. For more information, consult your local YDOC dealer.

4.11 SD-card

The SD-card used with the data logger is a SANDISK 2GB type Card. It is formatted in FAT 32, and is compatible for use with a PC. Don't use other cards than this type, because the performance of the data logger may be harmed. (This is because of the speed of the SD-card, and even the low power performance can be affected by using a slower card). The contents of the card may be read on a PC by using a card adaptor, or can be downloaded from the card, by using the menu-option "Data-download". We recommend not removing the SD-card from the logger.

4.11.1 Inserting an SD-card

At the factory, the SD-card is already installed, but when the cards need to be re-inserted, pay attention to the orientation of it. It should be inserted with the (gold-plated) terminals up.

4.12 Data Format

The ML-2012/13 data format uses different records for data output. There are two types of data records:

- D-records
- S-records

Header:

In every log file, first a header is transmitted. This header contains all information about the data following in the next records. The syntax of the header is;

<'L'> <';'> [<Parameter Code> <';'> < Parameter Name > <';'> < Parameter Unit> <';'>]

This means that the line starts with an 'L' character, followed by a semicolon. Then the code, name and unit of the parameter follow. These last 3 elements must be repeated for each logged parameter.

```
L;RCi;Rest Capacity;%;PTi;Processor
Temperature;C;Vi;Voltage;V;AVGCi;Average Current;mA;0Ci;0perating
Cycle;sec;S%;GSM Signal;%;MAXCi;Max Current;mA
```

Example header:

So the header consists of these elements:

1. L
2. Parameter Code
3. Parameter Name
4. Parameter Unit
5. ;

Parameter Code:
The abbreviation of the full parameter name, it may be up to 7 characters long.

Parameter Name:
The name of the logged parameter, it may be up to 31 characters long.

Parameter Unit:
The unit representing the physical dimensions of the measurement, it may be up to 15 characters long.

All characters are allowed except ';' this is reserved for a separator.

4.12.1 D-Records

Most of the data is logged into D-records. D-records stand for Data records. The syntax of this record is;

<'D'> <';'>,<Timestamp> <';'> [<Parameter Code> <';'> < Parameter Value >[<Data Modifier>] <';'>]

So, the D-record consists of a 'D' character followed by a timestamp, and after that, one or more series of parameter code and parameter name. So the D-record consists of these elements:

1. D
2. Parameter Code
3. Parameter Value
4. Optional Data Modifier
5. ;

Parameter Code:
The abbreviation of the full parameter name, it may be up to 7 characters long.

Parameter value:
The numeric value of the measurement, together with a optional data modifier, forms the measurement.

Example Data-record(s):

```
D;110928030200;RCi;95.8;PTi;50.1;Vi;3.6;AVGCi;71;0Ci;0.25;MAXCi;71
D;110928030300;RCi;95.8;PTi;49.3;Vi;3.6;AVGCi;71;0Ci;0.25;MAXCi;72
D;110928030400;RCi;95.8;PTi;49.5;Vi;3.6;AVGCi;72;0Ci;0.25;MAXCi;72
D;110928030500;RCi;95.8;PTi;49.1;Vi;3.6;AVGCi;72;0Ci;0.25;MAXCi;54
D;110928030600;RCi;95.8;PTi;49.1;Vi;3.6;AVGCi;54;0Ci;0.25;MAXCi;72
```

4.12.2 System-records

The System-records are used to log system related information. System-records do not contain normal measurements. A system-record is made, when an awkward situation is encountered, for instance, when a sensor is not replying to a request from the logger. System-records are used for monitoring system-performance. The syntax of an S-record is:

<'S'> <';'>,<Timestamp> <';'> [<System Message> <';'> < Additional System Message> <';'>]

So, the S-record consists of an 'S' character followed by a timestamp, and after that, one or more series of parameter code and parameter name.
So the S-record consists of these elements

1. S
2. System Message
3. Additional System Message
4. ;

System Message:
A short and comprehensive message to explain the type of problem encountered

Additional System Message:
Some more information on the exception

Example S-records:

```
S;110922202054;CFG_RESET
S;110922202054;CFG_CHANGED;Brasil_3002389
S;110922202124;MODEM_WDT;STATE 10
```

4.12.3 Data Modifiers

Normally a data value, presented in D-records is recorded without a Data Modifiers, but in case of a malfunction, or rare circumstances, a Data Modifier is added to the data value. See table below:

Data Modifier	Description	Remarks
***T**	Timeout	The sensor did not provide the data logger with a data value, and the timeout has expired. The previous data value is recorded, with the addition of this exception.
***I**	Data Invalid	The data logger did receive a data value from the sensor, but it was out of boundary. This exception is very rare.
***A**	Alarm Value	The data logger has received a value, which is outside the limits of the particular parameter.

4.13 Transmission of the data log file

When data is sent to the receiver (by means of email, ftp, or tcp) the user can choose which records he wants to use as output. So a user can decide to output only D-records to the data presentation-server (by means of tcp) and, for example, the system records to his private email. In this case, only in case of bad performance of the data logger, an email with system information is send. This is because S-records are written by the data logger only in case of special events. Examples of these events are: SD-card failures, A change of configuration, a timeout of a sensor, and a retry of sending data via the modem.

Here an example of an email with S and D records;

```
L;RCi;Rest Capacity;%;PTi;Processor
Temperature;C;Vi;Voltage;V;TMP;Temperature;C;PRS;Pressure;psi
S;1109222020054;CFG_RESET
S;1109222020054;CFG_CHANGED;Brasil_3002389
S;1109222021124;MODEM_WDT;STATE 10
D;1109222030000;RCi;99;PTi;59.5;Vi;3.6;TMP;22.1;PRS;15
```

4.14 Input-drivers

Input-drivers obtain data from sensors. Various sorts of sensors can be connected to the data logger. When a sensor needs a “warm-up time” the power output switch can be used to power the sensor before the measurement is taken. The maximum time of a power delay is 5 minutes

Note:
The Power Switch output is consuming a lot of power, so try to minimize this. Consult the manual of the sensor for warm up times. A warm up time of 5 minutes is possible and can be used in rare situations, but the battery-life will be shortened enormously. In such rare cases, consult your local YDOC-supplier for a calculation of battery-life, before exploiting your data logger.

4.14.1 Analog sensors

The **ML-2012/13** is provided with 4 factory-calibrated analog inputs with 12 bit ADC resolution. Analog input 5 and 6 are factory pre-calibrated amplified differential inputs with 16 bit ADC resolution.

Input	Range	Accuracy	Impedance
1	4 .. 20mA	<0.1%	150 Ohm
2	4 .. 20mA	<0.1%	150 Ohm
3	4 .. 20mA	<0.1%	150 Ohm
4	4 .. 20mA	<0.1%	150 Ohm
5 (ML-2013 only)	0..250/500/1000/2000mV	<0.05% or <0.01%*	1 MOhm
6 (ML-2013 only)	0..10/20/40/80mV	<0.5% or <0.01%*	1 MOhm

To gain an accuracy of <0.01% the user should perform a two point calibration himself, taking the whole chain into account (e.g. Wheatstone bridge and Excitation). A load cell can be calibrated by measuring it without load and with an accurate known load (e.g. a calibrated weight).

The **ML-215/315** (exept the ML-x15DS) is provided with 5 factory-calibrated analog inputs with 12 bit ADC resolution.

Input	Range	Accuracy	Impedance
1	4 .. 20mA	<0.1%	150 Ohm
2	4 .. 20mA	<0.1%	150 Ohm
3	0.. 10V	<0.2%	
4	0 .. 10V	<0.2%	
5	Potentiometer (0..100%)	<0.2%	

4.14.2 Digital Pulse Sensor

Digital Pulse sensors like for instance rain gauges are based upon the “reed contact” principle. The rain gauge has an internal bucket with a very precise volume. It is constructed to tip over when it reaches a specified amount of water. The water is drained and while the bucked was turning, a magnet triggered a magnetic switch, a so called “reed contact” So, the rain gauge itself works like a passive switch. The data logger has a special input to trigger on these events. Even when the data logger is sleeping, the event of a tipping bucked is never missed. The data logger uses a so called “interrupt-input” to make this possible. To connect a rain-gauge, use this interrupt input and connect the other site of the rain gauge to the 3V6 output.

Note:
The digital input offers the most energy-friendly measurements available. This is because the data logger is allowed to sleep most of the time, and only capture the events of the digital interrupt (e.g. the tipping bucket of a rain gauge). In the situation where only one digital sensor is used, the battery is probably going to last much longer than any other measurement. For safety-reasons a user can include some internal measurements in the configuration, to allow monitoring of the performance of the system.

Example configuration Rain Measurement

Here an example is shown for a tipping Bucket Rain Gauge, and how to set it up in the data logger.
The Rain-gauge should be connected to the “Digital input”

Underneath the menu for this input is shown.

```
Digital Pulse Sensor

[0] Exit
[1] Name               >> Digital Pulse
[2] Sample interval    >> Normal 00:00:10; Alarm Not used
[3] Port mode          >> Internal Pull Down
[4] Pulses per unit    >> 5
[5] Register mode      >> Pulse (low frequency)
[6] Register value     >> 1 Pulses
[7] Register reset     >> Disabled
[8] Counter (unit)     >> Counter
[9] Quantity (unit)    >> Not used
[A] Mean Rate (unit/h) >> Not used
[B] Max Rate (unit/h)  >> Not used
[C] Min Rate (unit/h)  >> Not used
[R] Remove
>
```

First, change the name “Digital Pulse” into a more comprehensive one. We use “Rain” here.
The menu-item “pulses per unit” is very important and converts the input pulses into a physical value.

It is advised to test the hardware first, before proceeding to selecting the right settings for bucket-size etc. Therefore leave this value (1) and test your sensor first.

To test , just connect it, and apply a known amount of pulses tot the data logger. You can verify this count with the command <Ctrl>A<Shift>V<Ctrl>D When this is correct you can proceed to set up your rain-gauge.

Now you have to enter the physical details of your rain-gauge.
i.e. when your rain-gauge has a tipping bucket with a size of 0.2 mm rain, it will take five buckets for 1 mm rain. So, in this case the value 5 has to be entered for the “pulses per unit”.
You can reset the counter-value, caused by the previous test, if you like. You can do this by entering zero into the register via option 6.
If you like to automatically reset the counter-value at midnight, use option 7.

PARAMETERS
There are three parameters for using the digital input:

Counter
This is the most important parameter. It’s a plain counter that counts every single pulse, and keeps on counting forever (unless you use midnight reset). The maximum count value is: 4294967295 (2^32) It will reset to 0 when it reaches this count.
The counter is working at all times, even at sleep mode. When the battery is replaced, this value is NOT lost, and is resuming after replacement of the battery.

Quantity
Quantity is the difference between the actual counter-value and the previous counter-value. So, when your data-log interval is set to 10 minutes, this parameter shows you the amount of pulses per 10 minutes. Every log-interval, this count is reset to zero.

Important!
So, when you use “Actual values” keep in mind that the parameter “quantity” is a running value. It will increase during the interval. And what you see at that particular moment is NOT the value that will be stored on the SD-card. This value could lead you to incorrect assumptions!!!

Rate
The parameter Rate is defined as the time between the last two pulses applied to the data logger, scaled to one hour. For rain-measurement, the parameter rate can be used for calculating “rain intensity”. It allows you to differentiate a rain-shower from drizzling rain.
Example:
So, when two pulses, with a delay of 5 seconds between them, are send to the data logger, and every pulse represents 0.2 mm rain, the rate is: 1 mm per 25 seconds = 144 mm / hour

Important!
So, also this parameter is a “running value”, it extrapolates the rainfall in the next hour , based upon an actual situation. So keep this in mind.

4.15 Power supply

The data logger PCB is designed to work with a power supply of minimum 0.8 to maximum 5V DC

The ML-2012 can be powered with a D-size 3.7V Lithium cell or external supply of max 5V DC.

The ML-2013/215/315 is provided with a cover containing a D-size battery holder for a 3.7V Lithium cell. The ML-2013/215/315 can optional be provided with a cover with integrated NiMH AA solar charger, 8..30V DC-adapter or 85..265V AC-adapter.

4.15.1 Internal RTC backup battery

The data logger contains an internal battery to keep the internal real-time-clock running. The lifetime of the battery is at least 10-20 years, so this battery requires no exchange during the lifetime of the data logger The battery is a coin cell and is soldered to the printed circuit board.

4.15.2 Power consumption & Battery Life

Average current consumption @3.6V

Subject	Value	Remarks
Data logger in low power sleep	<100uA	Preferred mode of operation.
Data logger in MODEM sleep	2mA	MODEM is stand-by and can be accessed by dialing-in. THIS IS A NONE LOW POWER MODE.
Data logger is awake	65mA	The logger is awake to be able to take and log a measurement.
Data logger is transferring GPRS data	220mA	Requires a good GPRS signal.

The data logger is equipped with an internal power monitor. During the active mode of the data logger, this power monitor keeps track of the power consumption of the device. When the device is going into sleep-mode, a fixed value is used to calculate the power consumption. Both are calculated and offer a fairly accurate measurement of the power consumption. Unfortunately, the behaviors of batteries are, in practice, much more complicated than the calculation made inside the data logger. So, the capacity, written on the back of the battery is only a typical value. Things like: Shelf life, ambient temperature, current draw, and peak current draw, affect the performance of the battery.

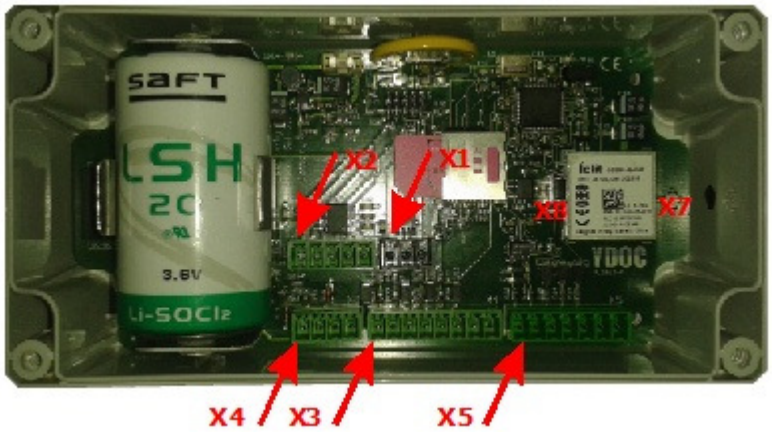
Therefore, we strongly advise to use the measurements regarding battery life as an indication only. We also recommend to replace the battery, fairly above 0%. If you want the best performance and the most optimized settings for your particular measurement location, contact the supplier of the Battery (www.saftbatteries.com). They can provide you more specific details and advise on your application. You can provide them information by sending them a bit of previously measured data, for analysis. When you have received the advice, you probably decrease the value of “Battery Capacity” in the configuration setup, to a bit lower value than the default (17 Ah)

When using the cover with integrated NiMH AA solar charger, we recommend to use LSD (long self discharge) NiMH AA rechargeables with at least a capacity of 2000mAh (e.g. GP Receyko, Sony Eneloop or Vapex Instant)

Please consult the www.your-data-our-care.com website for an online power consumption calculator.

5 Pin configuration

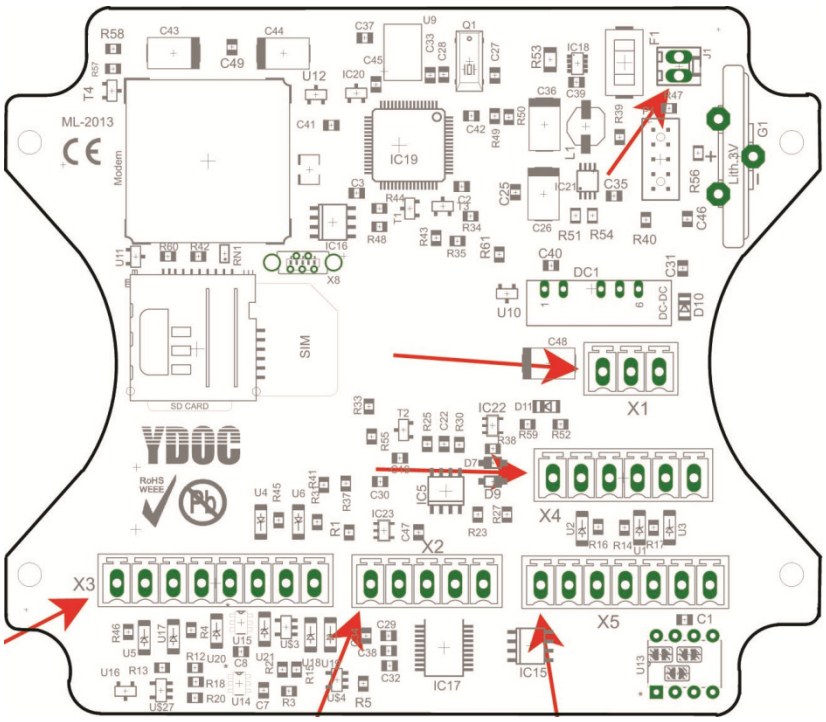
5.1 ML-2012



The arrows are pointing to the #1 pin

Connector	Pin#	Name	Description
X1	1	RS485 A	+RS485 positive terminal
	2	RS485 B	-RS485 negative terminal
	3	GND	Ground
X2	1	GND	Ground
	2	RS232 TX1	Transmit line RS232 port 1
	3	RS232 RX1	Receive line RS232 port 1
	4	RS232 TX2	Transmit line RS232 port 2
	5	RS242 RX2	Receive line RS232 port 2
X3	1	0..20mA input 1	Positive terminal analog input 1
	2	0..20mA input 2	Positive terminal analog input 2
	3	0..20mA input 3	Positive terminal analog input 3
	4	0..20mA input 4	Positive terminal analog input 4
	5-8	GND	Ground
X4	1	SDI-12 (0..5V)	Terminal to connect SDI-12 sensors
	2	Switched power output (12V@100mA)	Terminal to supply power to sensors
	3	n.c.	n.c.
	4	GND	Ground
X5	1	+coil input 4 (waveform ~50mV)	Positive terminal digital input 4
	2	-coil input 4 (waveform ~50mV)	Negative terminal digital input 4
	3	Digital input 1 (0..5V)	Positive terminal digital input 1
	4	Digital input 2 (0..5V)	Positive terminal digital input 2
	5	Digital input 3 (0..5V)	Positive terminal digital input 3
	5,7	GND	Ground
X7		ANT	U.FL connector for GSM antenna
X8		USB	USB connector for local configuration
J1	1	+VBAT (0.8 .. 5V DC)	Positive terminal for power source
	2	-VBAT (0.8 .. 5V DC)	Negative terminal for power source

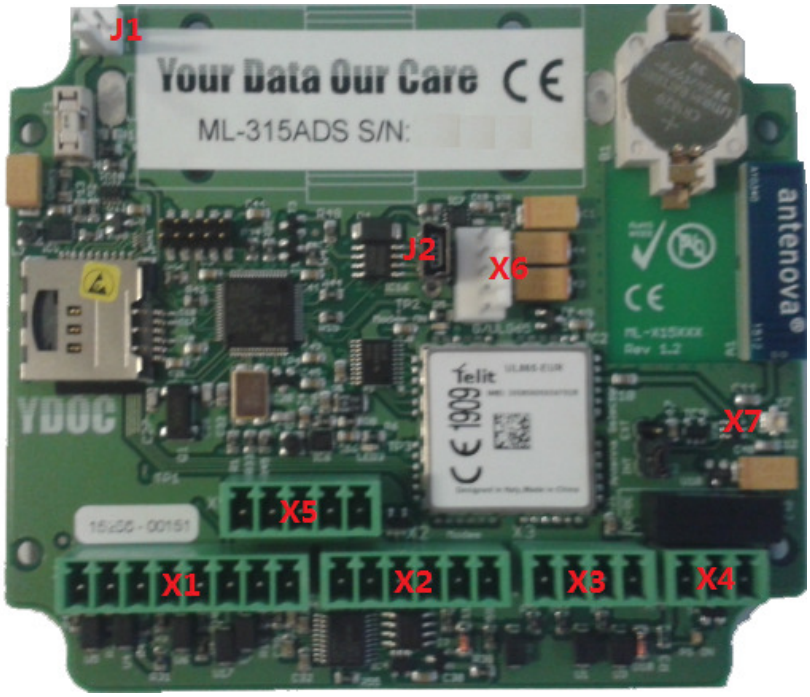
5.2 ML-2013



The arrows are pointing to the #1 pin

Connector	Pin#	Name	Description
X1	1	RS485 A	+RS485 positive terminal
	2	RS485 B	-RS485 negative terminal
	3	GND	Ground
X2	1	GND	Ground
	2	RS232 TX1	Transmit line RS232 port 1
	3	RS232 RX1	Receive line RS232 port 1
	4	RS232 TX2	Transmit line RS232 port 2
	5	RS232 RX2	Receive line RS232 port 2
X3	1	0..20mA input 1	Positive terminal analog input 1
	2	0..20mA input 2	Positive terminal analog input 2
	3	0..20mA input 3	Positive terminal analog input 3
	4	0..20mA input 4	Positive terminal analog input 4
	5	+diff. input 5 (0..2000mV)	Positive terminal analog input 5
	6	-diff. input 5 (0..2000mV)	Negative terminal analog input 5
	7	+diff. input 6 (0..80mV)	Positive terminal analog input 6
	8	-diff. input 6 (0..80mV)	Negative terminal analog input 6
X4	1	Switched module power output (5V)	Terminal to switch on external modules (a/o display)
	2	SDI-12 (0..5V)	Terminal to connect SDI-12 sensors
	3	Switched power output (12V@100mA)	Terminal to supply power to sensors
	4	Switched stable excitation (5V@80mA)	Terminal to supply a stable power to bridge sensors
	5,6	GND	Ground
X5	1	+coil **input 4** (waveform ~50mV)	Positive terminal digital input 4
	2	-coil **input 4** (waveform ~50mV)	Negative terminal digital input 4
	3	Digital input 1 (0..5V)	Positive terminal digital input 1
	4	Digital input 2 (0..5V)	Positive terminal digital input 2
	5	Digital input 3 (0..5V)	Positive terminal digital input 3
	5,7	GND	Ground
X7		ANT	U.FL connector for GSM antenna
X8		USB	USB connector for local configuration
J1	1	+VBAT (0.8 .. 5V DC)	Positive terminal for power source
	2	-VBAT (0.8 .. 5V DC)	Negative terminal for power source

5.3 ML-215/315



Connector	Pin#	Name	Description
X1	1	0..20mA, input 1	Positive terminal analog input 1
	2	0..20mA, input 2	Positive terminal analog input 2
	3	0..10V, input 3	Positive terminal analog input 3
	4	0..10V, input 4	Positive terminal analog input 4
	5,6	GND	Ground
	7	0..100% Resistance, input 5	Positive potentiometer input 5
	8	Resistance reference terminal	3.3V potentiometer reference terminal
X2	1	RS232 TX	Transmit line RS232
	2	RS232 RX	Receive line RS232
	3	RS485 A	+RS485 positive terminal
	4	RS485 B	-RS485 negative terminal
	5	SDI-12 (0..5V)	Terminal to connect SDI-12 sensors
	6	GND	Ground
X3	1	Digital input 1 (0..5V)	Positive terminal digital input 1 or wake-up line
	2	Digital input 2 (0..5V)	Positive terminal digital input 2
	3	Digital input 3 (0..5V)	Positive terminal digital input 3
	4	GND	Ground
X4	1	Switched power output (12V@100mA)	Terminal to supply power to sensors
	2	Alarm output	Open collector
	3	GND	Ground
X5	1	5V switched power output	To power an accessory (e.g. TFT, CAM, GPS)
	2,3	GND	Ground
	4	RS232 TX	Transmit line RS232 to accessory RX
	5	RS232 RX	Receive line RS232 from accessory TX
X6		External USB connector	USB connector for local configuration
X7		External antenna connector	U.FL connector for external antenna
J1	1	+VBAT (3.6V DC)	Positive terminal for power source
	2	-VBAT (3.6V DC)	Negative terminal for power source
J2		Internal USB connector	USB connector for local configuration

5.4 Pin description

5.4.1 Analog Inputs

Analog Input 1 to 4 (ML-2012/13) or 1 to 2 (ML-x15AD/ADS/TFT)

These are Current-inputs, with an input impedance of 15 ohms. The range is 4 .. 20 mA. The circuits are equipped with over current-protection. To use this input connect the + of the sensor to the + of the power switch and the – of the sensor to the analog input pin.

Analog Input 3 to 4 (ML-x15AD/ADS/TFT only)

0..10V single ended

Analog Input 5 (ML-x15AD/ADS/TFT only)

Resistance 100K to 4M7 potmeter type recommended

Analog Input 5 to 8 (ML-2013 only)

These are differential voltage-inputs, with an input impedance of 1 Mohms. The max. range is 4 .. 2000mV. To use this input connect the + of the sensor to the + input and the – of the sensor to the – input.

There are some terminals which hold ground level, This provides both sensor-ground and battery ground. For your convenience, these terminals are connected to multiple pads on the connector PCB, because every single sensor will need his own ground. You can connect multiple sensors. When more connections are needed, just connect a wire from there and put the additional connections in parallel.

5.4.2 RS 485 A & B

These are the pins for RS485 communication. Use these pins together with a ground signal. These signals are ESD-protected by the driver-circuit. The signal levels are according to the *TIA/EIA-485* Standard.

5.4.3 Power Switch

This is an output to drive one or more sensors. It holds a level of 12 Volts and is capable of driving up to 200 mA.

5.4.4 VBAT +

This is the main power supply input for the board. The level is 3.6 Volts.
Note: This signal is NOT the same as the internal 3.6 volts level. The power-supply circuit converts this level to the fixed, internal, 3.6 Volts level. This voltage level is allowed to be between 0.8 volts and 5 Volts. We strongly recommend using a 3.6 Volts Power source only. The actual voltage on this pin is monitored by the firmware. It is called “Primary input Voltage”. Also the current, flowing through the 2 wires, is monitored, and is called “Primary input Current”.

5.4.5 RX & TX COM 1 & Com 3

These are the pins for RS232 communications. Use these pins together with ground. Al pins are protected against ESD. Voltage levels are according RS232 standard.

5.4.6 SDI-12 Hi

This is the in/out terminal for SDI-12 communication. It is protected against overvoltage. Use this terminal together with ground. See www.sdi-12.org for more information.

5.4.7 Digital inputs

These are interrupt-driven inputs, with an internal pull-down resistor. To use it, connect a switch between the 3V6 and this terminal. It is suitable for energy meters, water meters and rain-gauges.

5.4.8 +3V6

This is a power output. It is used to power external sensors or a potentiometer. It has a voltage of 3.6 Volts and is capable of driving up to 100 mA.

5.4.9 Antenna placement and field strength

An antenna is required for 2G/3G and GSM operation. Normally you will require a dual-band antenna suitable for 900 MHz and 1800 MHz.
Note: that the ML-2012/13-II can also operate with 900 MHz only, where 1800 MHz is not available. In this case a 900MHz antenna will fulfill.

Depending on local field strength the integrated antenna or a simple whip antenna direct connected to the data logger will work, or a better antenna and/or better antenna placement might be required.

You can monitor the actual field strength through the configuration software(menu). The field strength may vary on atmospheric conditions, so we recommend you to make sure that the indication is maximized at installation
The field strength may also vary on the growth of vegetation (trees tend to block the signal). We also recommend configuring the data logger in such a way that the 2G/3G field strength is recorded during data transfer. In this way you can get an early warning when the field strength gets low.

What to do to get a better field strength signal;

- Make sure the antenna is mounted in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Note there are antennas (whip antennas) that require a metal surface below the antenna; others (dipole antennas) do not.
- Make sure that all connectors on the antenna and antenna cable are tightened and free of moisture.
- Make sure the antenna is in vertical position; as the GSM and 2G/3G radio signals are vertically polarize, the antenna should be vertical positioned for maximum performance.
- Do not place the antenna near metal surfaces or structures. Be aware that various building structures contain metal (e.g. steel mesh as reinforcement for concrete).
- Place the antenna outdoors.
- Identify the nearest GSM tower of your provider. Place the antenna in a location that provides a free line-of-sight to the tower.
- If you cannot identify the nearest GSM tower of your provider, place the antenna on a higher position; generally, higher is better.
- Use good quality (low-loss) antenna cables. Generally, the thicker the cable, the better.
- Avoid unnecessary adaptors and connectors in the antenna cable, as every "joint" cause a significant signal loss (0.5 to 1 dB).
- Use an antenna with a higher antenna gain. (simple stubby antennas can have a gain of -9db, a rod antenna can have an antenna gain of 0 or 4 dB or higher; Note that the allowed radio power is limited to 1W/2W. An antenna with a higher gain is only allowed when this only compensates for the cable and connector losses).
- Seal your antenna-connector with vulcanizing tape, to prevent from oxidation

Make sure the SIM you intend to use is compatible with your network and the pin code protection is disabled.

6 Maintenance and Repair

6.1 RTC Lithium Battery replacement

The battery of the data logger is designed to last for the lifetime of the instrument. It should not be necessary to replace this battery. If it has to b replaced anyhow, it has to be done by an YDOC-certified dealer.

6.2 Recalibration

Calibration of the data logger has been performed while manufacturing. YDOC guarantees the calibration to last for 2 years. However in most cases the calibration will last for the lifetime of the instrument.
Calibration is important for high accuracy measurements and in situations where time stamping is very important. The logger has a NTP-time-synchronize option, which is selectable by the user. The parts of the data logger that could need re-calibration are:

- Analog inputs
- Real time clock

For most applications, the analog inputs are sufficiently accurate, and need no re-calibration for the lifetime of the instrument. But in special cases, where the user demands a high precision measurement, the analog interface may be re-calibrated after that period. High temperature deviations and harsh environment are factors that needed to be considered. Please contact your local supplier for more information on recalibration needs and –support. The real time clock is also calibrated during the manufacturing process, and has very good long life stability (see spec. sheet). Also, when operating in a harsh environment, the need for a recalibration can be applicable. YDOC can perform overall calibrations any time you like.

6.3 XRAY

In the uncommon event of exposure to XRAY, extra precautions are needed. When the device is shipped many times, and is scanned for a security check, the analog input calibration will be harmed. Although the level of radiation is very low, the data logger can be harmed if the number of times that it is exposed to radiation exceeds 10. What will happen is that the analog interface will drift outside its spec's. As a precaution the user can shield his device, with a metal can, to prevent from damage. Normally, the impacts of these security-scans are very low and cause no problems.

7 Safety

Don't work on the wiring of the data logger when powered from an external supply.

7.1 Power supply

The data logger is protected against reversed polarity of the battery power. The mains power supply is protected by a 4AT fuse type TR5.

7.2 ESD

The data logger is equipped with an ESD (Electronic Static Discharge) protection on all "outside world" leads. i.e. comports and analog inputs etc. Though it is designed to withstand a certain amount of

electrical discharge (human body model) it is strongly advised to take precautions while operating or servicing the data logger.

8 Environment and disposal

The data logger is manufactured in compliance with the RoHS directive (Reduction of Hazardous Substances) EU directive 2002/95/EC, which means in popular terms that the product is “lead-free”.

When the data logger is taken out of service, dispose the data logger in accordance to the local regulations at the time the product is disposed.

Regulations for disposal of batteries may be different. Remove the batteries and dispose them in accordance to the local regulations for batteries.

9 Transport and Storage

The following requirements are applicable for transport and storage of the data logger.

Storage:

Humidity	< 95% (Non condensing)
Temp	10 .. 30 °C

Transport:

Humidity	< 95% (Non condensing)
Temp	10 .. 30 °C

If the data logger is delivered in its standard protecting enclosure, it is strongly recommended to use this case for all transportation, until the final location of operation. This enclosure is especially designed to protect the data logger from being damaged.

10 Specifications

Batterylife	up to 10 years; consult user manual for more information
Configuration Programming	Via USB port ; no special software needed; uses hyperterminal or other terminal program
Data Retrieval	Manually exchange micro SD-card; Automatic via GPRS (Email / FTP / Native protocol) Via USB-Connection by means of a Computer (Windows)
Alarming	On pre-defined thresholds of measurements; Via SMS, Email
PowerSwitch	Internal voltage convertor for supplying remote sensors ; 100 mA @ 12 Volts
System	
CPU	ARM Cortex M3
Clock Frequency	72 Mhz
Watchdog	Yes
RTC(Real Time Clock)	Yes, internally calibrated; accuracy < 100 ppm; Battery Backuped
FLASH Memory	512 KB
SRAM	64 KB
NVRAM	84 bytes , battery backup, data valid up to 20 years
Analog inputs	12 bits
Temperature sensor	Yes
Power Sensor	Yes, Monitors power consumption, rest-capacity of battery
Expansion Bus	One, for optional modules. Extra I/O, GPS, future functionality
USB port	USB 2.0 full speed interface
Sample Frequency	max 4 Hz
Datalog Frequency	max 4 Hz
Rohs Compliant	Yes
Analog Inputs	
Number of Single Ended Channels	4
Resolution	12 bits
Input type	0 ~ 20 mA (Channel 1 to 4) 0 .. 10 V (MLx15-xxx only)
Number of Differential Channels	2 (**ML-2013 only**)
Resolution	16 bits
Input type	Voltage 0 - 2000 mV , 8 different ranges. Smallest detectable step <1 uV
Memory Card	
Type	micro-SD
Capacity	2 GB (other sizes possible)
Filesystem	FAT 32
Communication Ports	
SER1	RS232; TxD, RxD; Non-isolated;Enhanced ESD Specification: ±15kV Human Body Model;
	Speed: 115200 bps max. (230kbps on request)
	RS485
	SDI12
SER2	RS232; TxD, RxD; Non-isolated;Enhanced ESD Specification: ±15kV Human Body Model;
	Speed: 115200 bps max. (230kbps on request)
Counter input	
Type	Four Digital input 0 ~ 3.6 Volts; Internal pull up & down; 50 kHz max. storage of value in Non Volatile Ram, even after battery replacement.One input is coil input (high sensitive mV range)
GPRS / GSM Modem	
Frequency Range	Quad Band EGSM 850 / 900 / 1800 / 1900 MHz
Capabilities	GPRS / GSM / FTP / EMAIL / SMS
GPS	
GPS Option Module	Option: not included . See manual
Dimensions PCB	
W x H	148 x 72 mm (ML-2012), 110 x 90 mm (ML-2013)
Weight PCB	
Netto Weight	70 Grams (ML-2012), 52 grams (ML-2013)

* The Power consumption in sleep mode is when Datalogger is idle, and no tasks performing. Only the RTC is running

11 EU Declaration of Conformity

11.1 ML-2012

EC Type Declaration of Conformity

Your Data Our Care V.O.F.
Sportmark 132
1355 KJ Almere
www.ydoc.biz
info@ydoc.biz

We,

Your Data Our Care

declare under our sole responsibility that the product:

Type ML-2012 Industrial GPRS Datalogger

to which this declaration relates in conformity with the following European, harmonized and published standards at date of this declaration:

EN 61326-1:2006
EN 61000-6-1:2001
EN61000-6-3:2001

following the provisions of the Directives:

EMC directive 89/336/EEC and its amendment 93/68/EEC
LVD directive 73/23/EEC and its amendment 93/68/EEC

Almere, 11-9-2012

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R. Kleine
Technical Director

Signature:

This Declaration of Conformity is suitable to the European Standard EN45014 *General Criteria for supplier's Declaration of Conformity*. The basis for the criteria has been found in international documentation, particularly in ISO/IEC, Guide 22, 1982, *Information on manufacturer's Declaration of Conformity with standards or other technical specifications.*

This declaration is a EC Type Declaration of Conformity as referenced in article 10.1 of EC directive 89/336/EEC *The EMC-directive* and as in Appendix III.B of EC directive 73/23/EEC *The Low Voltage Directive*

11.2 ML-2013

CE

EC Type Declaration of Conformity

Your Data Our Care V.O.F.
Sportmark 132
1355 KJ Almere
www.ydoc.biz
info@ydoc.biz

We,

Your Data Our Care

declare under our sole responsibility that the product:

Type ML-2013 Low Power GPRS Datalogger

to which this declaration relates in conformity with the following European, harmonized and published standards at date of this declaration:

EN 61326-1:2006
EN 61000-6-1:2001
EN61000-6-3:2001

following the provisions of the Directives:

EMC directive 89/336/EEC and its amendment 93/68/EEC
LVD directive 73/23/EEC and its amendment 93/68/EEC

Almere, 23-6-2013

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R. Kleine
Technical Director

Signature:

This Declaration of Conformity is suitable to the European Standard EN 45014 *General Criteria for supplier's Declaration of Conformity*. The basis for the criteria has been found in international documentation, particularly in ISO/IEC, Guide 22, 1982, *Information on manufacturer's Declaration of Conformity with standards or other technical specifications.*

This declaration is a EC Type Declaration of Conformity as referenced in article 10.1 of EC directive 89/336/EEC *The EMC-directive* and as in Appendix III.B of EC directive 73/23/EEC *The Low Voltage Directive*

11.3 ML-x15

CE

EC Type Declaration of Conformity

Your Data Our Care V.O.F.
Sportmark 132
1355 KJ Almere
www.ydoc.biz
info@ydoc.biz

We,

Your Data Our Care

declare under our sole responsibility that the product:

Type ML-x15xxx Low Power GPRS Datalogger

Models:
ML-215DS-LI, ML-215AD-LI, ML-215ADS-LI,
ML-215DS-PV, ML-215AD-PV, ML-215ADS-PV,
ML-315DS-LI, ML-315AD-LI, ML-315ADS-LI,
ML-315DS-PV, ML-315AD-PV, ML-315ADS-PV

Low Voltage Directive:

ML-215DS-DC, ML-215AD-DC, ML-215ADS-DC, ML-215TFT,
ML-315DS-DC, ML-315AD-DC, ML-315ADS-DC, ML-315TFT

to which this declaration relates in conformity with the following European, harmonized and published standards at date of this declaration:

EN 61326-1:2006
EN 61000-6-1:2001
EN61000-6-3:2001

following the provisions of the Directives:

EMC directive 89/336/EEC and its amendment 93/68/EEC
LVD directive 73/23/EEC and its amendment 93/68/EEC

This Declaration of Conformity is suitable to the European Standard EN 45014 *General Criteria for supplier's Declaration of Conformity.* The basis for the criteria has been found in international documentation, particularly in ISO/IEC, Guide 22, 1982, *Information on manufacturer's Declaration of Conformity with standards or other technical specifications.*

This declaration is a EC Type Declaration of Conformity as referenced in article 10.1 of EC directive 89/336/EEC *The EMC-directive* and as in Appendix III.B of EC directive 73/23/EEC *The Low Voltage Directive*

Almere, 10-4-2015

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R. Kleine
Technical Director

Signature:

12 Supported serial sensor devices

Device	Brand	Interface	Remarks
ASCII	Generic	RS232/485	Sensors outputting lines of ASCII
MODBUS/RTU	Generic	RS232/485	
SDI-12	Generic	SDI-12	
NMEA GGA	Generic	RS232	
NMEA DBT	Generic	RS232	
NMEA HDG	Generic	RS232	
NMEA MWV	Generic	RS232	
AWAC Current	Nortek	RS232	ML-2012/2013 only
AWAC Wave	Nortek	RS232	ML-2012/2013 only
Thalimedes	OTT	RS232/SDI12	ML-2012/2013 only
ML 250	Isomag	RS232	ML-2012/2013 only
NEP 39x	Mc Van	RS232	ML-2012/2013 only
Sontek	Sontek	RS232	ML-2012/2013 only
YSI 600 Series	YSI	RS232	ML-2012/2013 only
CT2X	INW	RS485	ML-2012/2013 only
PT2X	INW	RS485	ML-2012/2013 only
PT12	INW	RS485/SDI12	ML-2012/2013 only
Temphion	INW	RS485	ML-2012/2013 only
OMC-506	Observator	RS485	ML-2012/2013 only
WPD40	Sensus	Mbus	Requires an Mbus converter (ML-2012/2013 only)

13 Trouble shooting

If you encounter problems with the data logger, you can start checking the following.

- First try to set up a connection, via USB, and use the program, YDOC-terminal, to communicate with it.
- If that doesn't work, you have to check the battery-power, so you have to open the case. Do this in a dry and clean environment, NOT in the field. Normally a flat battery is preceded by an alarm-message.
- Check the fuse

Most parts of the data logger are tested at startup. To monitor the messages which are issued at startup, you have to connect a PC/terminal to the debug port.

Attention:

The default DEBUG port is serial port 1, but when a sensor is connected to this port, the DEBUG port becomes port 2. If both ports are in use, you can use the USB port as debug port, but you won't be able to see startup-messages. In this case it is advised to remove a sensor from the configuration, temporarily.

```
YDOC Logger Version 1.6 Build 1
<12:20:05>
2012/10/07 12:20:05
Init User Interface
Init Modem Interface
Init SD-card
File system OK
Init System Monitor
Start up from Power on
POWER_ON;System log...done
SYS_START;System log...done
Init NTP Time update task
Init Sensors Internal
Init Sensor GSM signal
Init Email
Init TCP
Running
```

These are typical start up messages:

Explanation:
The data logger starts and initializes its peripherals. First, an overview of the firmware version is given with a timestamp. This timestamp should be accurate, carefully check the timestamp. If it is slightly wrong, it must be adjusted. If it is totally out of date, it designates a RTC-problem. There should be NO errors on this startup. If there are errors contact your local YDOC-dealer. A screen dump of the startup messages will help to solve the problem.

```
YDOC Logger Version 1.6 Build 1
<12:29:21>
2012/10/07 12:29:21
Init User Interface
Init Modem Interface
Init SD-card
File system error
Init System Monitor
Start up from Power on
POWER_ON;System log...File system
error
SYS_START;System log...File system
error
Init NTP Time update task
Init Sensors Internal
Init Sensor GSM signal
Init Email
Init TCP
Running
```

An example of a defective data logger is given below. This data logger has its micro SD-card not installed. You can clearly notify the problem, by looking at the startup messages.

When there is no debug output visible at all, contact your local YDOC-supplier.

Attention:

Always connect the USB-cable to the PC, even when you are connected to the serial port for debug output. When the data logger is NOT connected by USB, it will switch into low power mode (Auto Sleep), and you won't get any debug data.